

Margarita obliqua, sp. n. (Fig. 8.)

Testa oblique-ovata, umbilicata, tenuiuscula, fusca; spira depressa, convexa; anfractus 4, rotunde convexi, oblique tenuiter striati; anfractus ultimus latus, dextrorsum expansus; umbilicus medio-criter latus; apertura expansa, intus margaritacea; peristoma tenue, continuum.

Alt. 8, diam, 12 mm.

Hab. Urup, Kuril Islands.

Distinguished chiefly by its obliquely inflated form.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE IX.

Fig. 1. Cominella fortilirata.

Fig. 2. Phos hirasei.

Fig. 3. Conus meleus.

Fig. 4. — hedgesi.

Fig. 5. Fusus mollis.

Fig. 6. Pseudomurex crebrilamellosus.

Fig. 7. Chlorestoma collicula.

Fig. 8. Margarita obliqua.

LXVIII.—Notes on the Synonymy contained in Dr. Bequaert's recently published Paper on Tabanidæ collected in Belgian Congo*. By ERNEST E. AUSTEN.

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THE paper by Dr. Bequaert forming the subject of the present communication contains a number of misapprehensions which it seems desirable to correct without delay. The subjoined notes deal solely with species, and are not concerned with questions relating to genera, otherwise it would not be difficult to show that *Dorcalæmus*, Austen, which is regarded by Bequaert as a subgenus of *Pangonia*, Latr, is really entitled to generic rank.

Chrysops fusca, Ric., is the ♂ of *C. stigmatalis*, Lw., not of *C. distinctipennis*, Austen, as suggested by Bequaert (*t. cit.* pp. 222-223). The ♂ mentioned by Dr. Bequaert

* "Tabanides recueillis au Congo Belge par la Mission pour L'Étude de la Maladie du Sommeil.—I. Pangoniinæ." Par le Dr. J. Bequaert. ('Revue Zoologique Africaine,' vol. ii, fasc. 2, Février 1913, pp. 218-231.)

(p. 222) under the name *Chrysops fusca* is probably not the true *C. fusca*, Ric. (= *C. stigmatalis*, Lw.), but belongs to *C. distinctipennis*, Austen.

Pangonia neavei, Beq. (nec *Diatomineura neavei*, Austen).—Dr. Bequaert regards *Diatomineura inornata*, Austen, which was described from a single ♀ in the British Museum collection, as conspecific with *Diatomineura neavei*, Austen, ♂ (nec ♀), and he terms this supposed species *Pangonia neavei* (p. 224). A very brief re-examination and comparison of the types of *Diatomineura neavei*, Austen, and *D. inornata*, Austen, is, however, sufficient to confirm previous conclusions, and to show that these types respectively belong to two perfectly distinct species. As stated by the present writer at the end of the original description of *Diatomineura neavei*, Austen (Bull. Ent. Res. i. p. 281, January 1911):—"This fine species . . . is evidently allied to *Diatomineura (Corizoneura) distincta*, Ricardo . . . to which, in both sexes, it presents a general resemblance in appearance, besides agreeing with it in the character of the sexual colour-dimorphism." *Diatomineura inornata*, Austen, on the other hand, has a very different facies, and, in the female sex at any rate, is distinguished from *D. neavei*, Austen, *inter alia*, by having a pair of small, brown, facial calli, instead of a single, large, black callus, and by the very different colour of the abdomen and legs, and of the costa cells in the wings. *Pangonia neavei*, Beq. (nec *Diatomineura neavei*, Austen), is therefore the designation of a false concept and not of a species, and must accordingly be dropped.

Pangonia austeni, Beq. (p. 225).—Dr. Bequaert considers that *Diatomineura neavei*, Austen, ♀, and *Pangonia infusca*, Austen, ♂, belong to the same species, for which he proposes *Pangonia austeni* as a *nomen novum*. In this case again Dr. Bequaert, who states that the only difference between *Diatomineura neavei*, Austen, ♀, and *Pangonia infusca*, Austen, ♂, is to be found in the venation, is evidently under a complete misapprehension. The present writer's belief in the correctness of the concept to which he applied the designation *Diatomineura neavei* has already been reaffirmed. The types of both sexes of *Pangonia infusca*, Austen, as also those of both sexes of *Diatomineura neavei*, Austen, are contained in the British Museum collection; in the former case the sexes are alike as regards the colour and markings of the body, and in respect of markings are very different from the ♀ of

Diatomineura neavei. Austen. Other striking differences, to which it is here unnecessary to refer, also exist, and no one who compares the types of these two species can have the slightest doubt that specifically they are absolutely distinct. The designation *Pangonia austeni*, Beq., must therefore be cancelled.

Silvius schoutedeni, Beq. (p. 231), nom. nov. for *Silvius fallax*, Austen (Bull. Ent. Res. iii. p. 113, August 1912).—The change in nomenclature here proposed by Dr. Bequaert is due to a suggestion long ago tentatively put forward by Loew ('Dipt.-Fauna Südafrika's,' p. 21, 1860), and recently definitely adopted by Surcouf ('Étude Mon. des Tabanides d'Afrique,' p. 206, 1909), namely that *Tabanus fallax*, Macq. (Dipt. Exot., Suppl. i. p. 32, 1846),—a species the type of which was stated to be from Caffraria—is a *Silvius*. If this were so, the designation *Silvius fallax*, Austen, would of course be a homonym. *Tabanus fallax*, Macq., however, is not a *Silvius*, but belongs to an at present undescribed genus allied to *Hinea*. There is consequently no necessity for a change of name, and *Silvius schoutedeni*, Beq., is a synonym of *Silvius fallax*, Austen.

LXIX.—*Descriptions of new Species of Lepidoptera from Africa and the East.* By G. T. BETHUNE-BAKER, F.L.S., F.Z.S.

Hypsidæ.

Digama budonga, sp. n.

♂. Head, palpi, and thorax neutral grey, spotted with blackish; abdomen yellow, with black dorsal spots; ventral surface pale straw-colour, with a lateral row of black spots. Primaries neutral grey, with blackish markings that largely cover the entire surface; the basal area is almost entirely mottled over with black, leaving but little grey visible; it might be described as having three parallel black stripes confluent with each other; outside these is a black dot in the cell with all the veins black, a postmedian strongly angled stripe, much blotched, especially on the fold, a subterminal deeply angled and serrate black stripe more or less confluent